## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING exoculed with neatness, heapness and deeparts.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NUBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Cuild OF THE BROI-WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Breadway.-REFURNEL VOLUNTER-THRICK MARRIED-HAPPY NAN. LAURA KEENE'S THEATHE, Broadway .- PANCHON, WINTER CARDEN, Broadway.-Tam WILLED'S TEN-

NEW BOWERY THRATES, Bowery .- MAREPIA-BOLD BOWERY THEATRE, Howery. - HAND OF CARDS-

BARNUM'S ANERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Cox. Nutr-Laving What N. Ac., at all hours - Mongussand-BRVANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanica' Hall, 473 Broad-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, ALL - NAME GLASON. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-Songs

NATIONAL THEATER AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street. Songs, Dancks, Burlingues, &c. GAISTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway .- DEAWING PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL IS BOWERY .- SONGS, DANCES

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-Open daily from 10 A. M. Hill 10 P. M. New York, Monday, June 23, 1862,

## THE SITUATION.

The latest news from the army in front of Rich mond reports that everything was remarkably quiet yesterday-something new for a Sunday's operations. On Saturday brisk skirmishing was going on, and it appeared exceedingly likely towards nightfall that a general engagement was imminent. During the day the rebels kept up a continuous shower of shells on our lines, but did little damage. The object appeared to be to force our troops into a fight, but the attempt was not successful, doubtless for good reasons on the part

An important change has been made in the Medical Stail of the Army of the Potomac by the appointment of Surgeon Litterman, a skillful physician, as Medical Director of General Mc-Clellan's army. We are compelled to admit that heretofore the medical department of the army has not been as effective as was desirable. We hope that under the new direction our poor fellows suffering from wounds and sickness will feel the blessings of prompt and careful attention.

The Richmond papers of Saturday published a despatch from Montgomery, Alabams, dated the 17th inst., stating that General Beauregard and his staff had arrived there on his way to Richmond and that a large portion of the army of the Misissippi was to follow him, leaving a considerable force behind under General Bragg. Whether General Beauregard will arrive at Richmond in time to effect anything for the cause of rebeldom remains

General Schofield has taken stringent measures to repress the guarillas in Missouri, as we learn by a despatch from St. Louis. He has issued an order holding the rebel sympathizers in that State responsible in their property and persons for all damage done to citizens by marauding parties. He announces that \$5,000 will be exacted for every soldier, or loyal citizen killed, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for every one of either class wounded by any guerilla party. The full value of all the property destroyed will be assessed and collected from the secessionists residing in the locality where the outrage may be committed. This measure will, no doubt put a stop to guerillar warfare. Our news from New Orleans to-day will be read with great interest. General Butler is managing things there with the greatest firmness and discretion. Not only is he putting down with a strong hand all rebel sympathizers, but he is sheltering the loyal citizens from outrage and annoyance. While at one moment he sends obnoxious rebels to Port Jackson to work at hard labor. at the same time he condemns some of his own troops to be hung for pillaging the houses of the citizens. Thus the Union sentiment, under such management, naturally grows stronger and stronger, and we are not surprised to see Union meetings getting up in all quarters of the city of New Orleans. So far has Gen. Butler won upon the feelings of the people by his generous and just course that he was serenaded at the St. Charles Hetel on the 14th inst., and made a speech in response, in which he declared that his feelings towards the South were friendly and fraternal; but that at the same time he was resolved, as a matter of duty inexorably imposed upon him, to carry out the laws of the United States under all circumstances

MINCELLANEOUS NEWS. The mail steamer North Star, Commander A. G. Jones, arrived at this part yesterday from Aspinwall. She brings \$612,401 is specie. General Mosquera seems determined now to bring the lathrans under his control. Two detachments of troops had arrived at Aspinwall, under command of Mosquera's officers, and their design was to march upon Panama. The Governor of Panama instantly requested the railroad company not to give them transit, and following this request, issued a proclamation call ing the whole male population to arms. It was, however, subsequently stated that the Governor bad'withdrawn his opposition to the advance of Mos quera's troops, and that, therefore, they were preparing to go thither. The true objects of this military mission are not yet known. Our Panama correspondence contains full details of all the occorrences up to the latest date. The American ship-of-war Saranac and the British ship Termagant were in port, and ready to protect the pro perty of their respective citizens. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, has sufficiently re-

covered his health to be able to resume his seat. Mr. Rufus King, a married man, eloped with daughter of the Rev. John Jones, from Pelham, Mass., last week, and took refuge in this city.

There are quite a number of United States uni forms moving about our streets yet, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of the government that all officers and men on furlough should return immediately to their regiments,

One of the women belonging to the last batch of newly made Latter Day Saints that passed through St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 17th inst., bound to

Mormondom, had in a box, which was entrusted to the care of the express company, ninety-seven thousand dollars in gold coin. Mary Vickers, Emeline Vickers, Rose Vickers

and Kate Vickers were arrested in Baltimore on the 17th inst. for "plying their vocation" of waving secession flags. These girls threw vitriol officers who arrested them.

The Plugs of Baltimore are getting more bold and desperate than the Thugs of New Orleans. Gen. Wool will have to take a lesson from Gen.

The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., preached the annual sermon before the Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary last evening, in St. Peter's church, corner of Twentieth street and Ninth avenue, a fashio audience being present on the occasion. He took his text from the second chapter and eighteenth verse of the prophet Isalah-"The idols ye shall utterly abolish." The preacher built up a very interesting theological discourse on this text, and argued that idolatry was one of the greatest crimes, and could beget no true sense of religion. There were nine hundred millions of idolators on the earth, living and dying in that wretched state. Was there no balm in Gilead for this? Civilization, national reform chilosophy or science could not reach idolatry It was the Gospel that could accomplish the work n concluding his discourse the reverend gentle, man addressed a few words of advice to the young men composing the association, reminding them of the responsibilities which rested on them in being candidates for the ministry. After the discourse a collection was taken up to enable the association to carry out its objects.

A Norwegian vessel has arrived at quarantine Quebec, with the ship fever among its emigrant passengers. Forty-five had died on the passage and thirty were sent to the hospital.

There has been a considerable falling off in the xports of breadstuffs from this port to Europe during the past week, only 698,179 bushels of grain and 31.338 barrels of flour having been shipped during that period.

stock market was duil and inactive on Saturday eithout change in prices. The street was full all day of closed at 117% a 118; gold sold at 106% in the morning inter in the day transactions were effected at 106%. The supply of gold from the public continues large, and will probably increase. The expert of the day was

The cotton market was firmer on Saturday, and closes with a tendency to higher prices. The sales embraceabout 2,500 bales, part on speculation, on the basis of 32c for middling uplands. The medium and low grades of State and Western brands of flour exhibited activity and rather more stiffness in prices. The tained. Wheat was easier and less active, move ments being somewhat checked by the firmness freights. The demand was chiaffy for export. Corn was lower by 1c. a 13c. per bushel, with fair activity at the concession. New Western mixed sold at 50c., and old do. at 51c. a 52c., in store and delivered. Pork was easier, while the market was tolerably active, closing at \$10 80 a \$10 87% for mess, and at \$9 62% a \$9 75 for prime. Lard was active and prices steady. ugars were firm, and some holders withdrew from the narket, while the sales embraced about 900 hhds. Re. seiling at prices to be fixed. Coffee was steady and ulet. Freights firmer. Flour to Liverpool was taken at 3s., and wheat at 10%d. a 11d., the latter figure in ship's bags. Afterwards 10%d. in bulk was refused and 11d. demanded. To London wheat was engaged at 10%d. in bulk and ship's bags, and to Glasgow flour

The New Tariff Bill Before Congress-Its

A new protective and almost prohibitory Tariff bill has just been introduced into Congress. We hope it will pass. Its schedule of luties is from ten to one hundred per cent higher than that of the Morrill tariff, the passage of which was considered equivalent to an exclusion of all foreign importations. Still we hope it will pass. Its effect will be to deprive Europe of the American market a result more disastrous to England and France than a thousand blockades of cotton ports. We hope it will pass. We have had a revolution in finance and in commerce, and it is quite time that we had a revolution in manufactures We hope this new Tariff bill, our latest declaration of our independence of Europe, will soon become a law.

If our civil war has taught us nothing else it has revealed to us our own resources, our own strength, our own importance and our own power. We have received no foreign aid of any kind in our efforts to crash out a rebellion such gigantic proportions that it outrivals any international war in history. We needed nen, and we obtained them from our teeming population, and employed no hireling soldiery—as England has employed the Hessians and France the Swiss-to assist our forces We needed arms, and have manufactured them for ourselves, or purchased them for cash at a fair market price, since Europe has supplied arms gratuitously only to the rebels. eeded ships-of-war, and we have built them. eaving England to present her vessels to the Confederate traitors. We needed money, and we were our own bankers, since the money marts of England and France were closed against us in advance, and open only to the bankrupt rebellion. Our only regret is that we ever sked the English people for sympathy, or that Congress ever thought of appealing to the English bankers for funds. We did not know our own resources then; but we understand ourselves better now. We have learned the great esson of self-reliance during this war. Is Europe so unwise as to suppose that we shall unlearn this hard lesson, and relapse into our former dependent ignorance when the war is

If, with all the hard necessities and trying times of need which this war has brought upon us, we have been able to sustain ourselves, it would be the extremest felly for us to ask sustenance from Europe when peace brings us plenty. If a man receives no help from his eighbors while he is poor and in trouble, he is very unlikely to beg assistance when he becomes rich, comfortable and independent. Eng land and France have refused to supply us with what we considered peneararies, and will hardly get down upon our knees to beg them for luxuries. The recognition of the rebels as a belligerent Power slammed the door of Europe in our face, and left us by ourselves in the cold. The passage of this prohibitory Tariff bill will be our courteeus and deserved retaliation for this affront. The scarcity of cotton has been the bugbear of Europe since our war bogan; but it need distress our transatlantic neighbors no longer. This new tariff, which shuts them off from their man let, in effect relieves the blockade, upon the principle that two negatives make an affirmative. Why should Europe trouble itself about cotton when it can no longer sell the goods which it manufactures from cotton? The new Indian and African plantations will supply cotton enough for the manufacture of all the goods which Europe itself consumes. We shall need our own cotton for our own manufactures, since we

are to supply ourselves with goods. Thus it will be seen that the new Tariff bill

-inaugurates a revolution in manufactures which will result in impoverishing Europe and pariching ourselves. Just before our civil war began we imported over three hundred millions of dollars worth of goods from Europe every year in prosperous times. The war has reduced the amount of our importations nearly one-half, and peace and a prohibitory tariff will reduce it still more. This tremendous sum, then, which we formerly paid to Europe we shall put into our own pockets. The balance of trade will always be against Europe. We send her grain and breadstuffs, which she must have or starve. She sends us nothing-as this war has demonstrated-which we cannot do without or manufacture for ourselves. Nothing can be clearer or simpler than this problem. Europe loses and we gain-that is the sum of the mat ter. But we gain more than money; for a prohibitory tariff is a bond of reunion and a guarantee of the integrity of our country. So long as cotton grows in the South, and is exclusively manufactured in the North the two sections will be inseparable. England naturally sympathized with the South, and the South naturally looked to England for sympathy, because one supplied the raw material which the other manufactured ; and the North, seemingly dependent upon both, was snubbed by both. New we propose to transfer England's share of this partnership to ourselves and with it will come an inalienable union and a more entire isolation from foreign alliances. Let the English and French manufacturers, then, prepare to remove to this country, bringing their workmen and their machinery along with them. The sufferings at Rouen and Lyons at Bolton and Manchester, will never be re. lieved until the sufferers emigrate here, and thus escape both the blockade and the tariff's prohibition by manufacturing their goods upon our own soil. With the raw material and the manufacturers in the same country, we shall not only be independent of all the rest of the world, but we shall supply all the world with roods. Thus, while the new tariff will cripple and weaken Europe, it will reunite, enrich and strengthen us. What, then, can prevent its immediate passage? Will any sympathy for England and France? We have none remain ing. Will any fear of England and France We never felt such a fear while we were weak and shall not begin to tremble now that we are strong.

THE BANKBUFT BILL.-It is reported that an effort will be made in Congress to-day to bring up the Bankrupt hill for consideration. We sin cerely hope and trust that this rumor will prove true, and that it will not only be considered, but so pushed forward as to make its final passage in both houses a certainty before the 1st of July. Next to the tax and tariff measures this is the most important of any before Congress. It is a measure demanded by the public at large; but for this very reason we have had but little hope that the present visionary and theoretical Congress would pass it. If they would spend one-half the time over this much needed measure that they do over their foolish inquiries why this or that building is not used for a hospital, or why such and such a general permits a negro boy to ride on his caissons, the public would be willing to accord to them a desire to advance the interest of the country.

Thousands of business men have become inolvent since the commencement of this rebellion, not because they were unwise as merchants, or that they lived too fast, but simply for the reason that sudden political convulsions closed former channels of trade and prevented the collection of large sums already due them in one section of the country. Their distress extended to other branches of commerce, until all were more or less affected, and every city and town throughout the loyal North was brought more or less under this depression. All this has left thousands of merhands tied, who to day stand looking to Congress for some measure of relief that will enable them to participate in the general revival of trade now going on, and to enrich themselves and the tens of thousands around them who have heretofore looked to them for employment, as well as aid in' the general prosperity of the country. There is no reason why these men should longer stand with shackles upon them. A wise and beneficent bankrupt law is asked for by all classes, the creditor as well as the debtor. The universal voice of the people calls for a law of this kind; and now let Congress see that they do not ask in vain, or they may find indignant constituencies to greet them on their return

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—By the letter of natructions from the Surgeon General's office, published elsewhere it will be seen that Suror Surgeon-in-Chief of General McClellan's army, is relieved from duty, and Surgeon Let terman-one of the recent appointments under the bill lately passed reorganizing the Medical Department-is assigned to the supreme medical control of the grand army. The tone o the letter shows that the new Surgeon-in-Chief is in earnest, and fully appreciates the enormous responsibilities of his position and of those of his subordinates. Dr. Letterman is well known to his profession and in the army as quiet and determined in character, and fully ompetent for the post to which he is assigned It will be a source of comfort to thousands whose pelatives are in arms on the Peninsula to know that intelligence and energy are pre-

siding over the welfare of the sick and wounded. GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCEEDINGS IN NEW OR LEANS .- It will be seen, from another interesting letter from our correspondent in New Orleans, that General Butler continues to administer the business of that department with the utmost energy and tact. It matters not whether he is called upon to deal with refractory rebels, spies, foreign consuls, banks or maranders in his own forces, he takes hold of them with great boldness, and handles them in a way that must convince all these classes that at least he means what he says, and will

In the letter will be found the correspondence that General Butler has had with the foreign consuls relative to the detention of sugar and the oath required of foreign residents, which will not fail to be of interest. There is also a full account of his action in reference to the punishment of marauders, and the conditions that he places upon the return of Southern soldiers to the city. All these clearly prove that General Butler is in his right place, and is doing good service for his country.

Origin of the Bad Feeling in the South It has puzzled many a wise head to a

for the apparently deep and bitter enmity of the Southern mind in general against the people inhabiting the regions north of Mason and Dixon's line. The bad feeling alluded to dates back in its origin to the time of the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, as he delighted to be called. He was a man who, if not a good lover, was certainly a great hater-extending his passion for hating almost to the whole race of mankind, including even friends as well as foes, if he can be said to have had many, if any, of the former, except his devoted Juba. Randolph was a man of singular and extraordinary genius, exercising no little power over the minds of the men of his age, more, it is to be pelieved, by the fear which his great powers of sarcasm and repartee inspired than from any of those great and commanding qualities of heart and mind which produce respect and admiration. He was a man who, if not like Shakspeare's Yorlok, capable of setting a table in a roar, was possessed of such infinite powers of reproach and sarcasm that he was well able to inspire contempt and excite ridicule against any section or people whom he chose to attack. Educated as an aristocrat, proud of his ancient and royal descent-claiming a princess, no less than the celebrated Pocahontas, as one of his progenitors-he looked down with infinite contempt upon all whom he considered his inferiors in birth and station. Born, as it were, a fendal lord, accustomed from early life to command and dictate, he could not brook association with those whose claims to distinction rested upon the foundation of individual merit, and who even if their fortunes were equal with his own, owed them to individual or commercial talents rather than to aristocratic birth and rank. All these his antecedents, made himwe may almost say naturally-an enemy to Northern men; and he possessed powers of wit, reproach and bitter invective capable of communicating his own feelings to the classes and people among whom he associated, and in whose eyes he was a being of superior order. He it was who first set in motion the practice of invelghing against the commercial North: in fact he despised us as much as an English nobleman despises the peasant that works upon his estate, and as much as the French noblesse of the ancient regime despised the ignoble

tradesman or merchant. It is said of him that, having beer appointed chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, through the influence of President Jefferson, the ignorance which he betrayed in that high position, of all financial and commercial subjects, was such as, if not to di gust all the other members of the committee, at least to disgust him with his fellow committeemen. So great indeed was his vanity and self-conceit that we may well imagine that, by himself, his own ignorance was viewed as a superiority, and their superior knowledge and ability in everything relating to finance and commerce ooked upon by him as something low, degrading and inferior. At all events, his connection with the business men of the North had no tendency to beget in him an admiration for business or a love for those whose pride and glory consisted in business talents. From the influence of such a man as Randolph it is easy to conceive how his neighborhood. and even his State, was easily led to suppose that vituperation of the North was an essential constituent of patriotism, and that a supreme ontempt of the greater portion of a great cople constituted absolute superiority.

This great but erratic genius, having first sown the seeds, did not live long enough to witness the rapid growth of the crop and its baneful harvest. John C. Calhoun followed closely in the wake which John Randolph had opened in the masses of the South. With a deliberate purhimself of the most powerful means of dividing a people, which unquestionably are the industrious dissemination of hatred by the indulgence of incossant vituperation, crimination and reproach. The tariff was at first the great machine employed to give imaginary substance to the numerous grievances which the South was represented as suffering from the North Mr. McDuffie, a violefft man and an unscrupu lous generalizer, joining hand in hand with Mr. Calhow, actually succeeded in persuading the people that they were robbed by the North of whole bale of cotton in every four bales, by the action of the tariff. Thus the evil spirit of malignant batred began to spread and take root, until it became a mater of faith among the leading men of the South that they were robbed, plundered, abused and shamefully Ill-treated by the North. When once the mind of any public is brought to such a pitch, and worked up by such delusions to jealousy and batred, a people may be said to be like a magazine of powder, which only wants the torch and the firebrand to be thrown into it to produce a universal explosion.

Abolitionism finally presented and indus-

trionaly applied this firebrand, and at once kindled into a flame these inflammable materials. The hot fanaticism with which the emissaries of abolition proached against the South succeeded in giving, as it were, substance and reality to causes of dislike and jealousy purely imaginary and political-We say political, for there can be no doubt that the system of inflaming the Southern mind against the Northern section of the country was in a great measure adopted by the popular enders as a political means of riding into power. We need not expatiate upon this subect: how the torch of abolitionism kindled the South into a flame, bow that flame spread far and wide, how it made two people of those who had been one, are known to everybody and can be disputed by none.

So great, however, was the exasperation of the Southern mind produced by this latter cause, operating as it did upon excitable minds already roused to fear, jealousy and hatred by interested politicians, that, even if this war had not come on when it did, it must have come on at some time or other. It was but a question of time. Let us hope that its results will open the eyes of the South, and convince them, not only that we are not so contemptible as they were taught to believe, but that they also are not so immensely superior as they were led to imagine. Let us hope that the delusions and divisions between brethren of the same nation, color and blood will be dissipated by this war, and that the people of the South, seeing to what a condition their flatterers and deceivers have reduced them, will henceforth lay hold of the hand of friendship which the North has ever extended, of them ran away, others joined Mos-

SAN WARD EVALUATIONS and put down forever among them the proud insolent fire-eaters and factions comegogues, who, for their own advancement and political exaltation, have not scrupled to plunge their country into all the horrors and iseries of a civil and fratricidal war.

What Does the Breaking Up of the Tri-

It is a remarkable fact that since the breaking up of the convention between France, England and Spain touching Mexican affairs, the leading English journals cheer on Napoleon in his apparent determination to go forward alone, from which it has been inferred that their object is to drive him to his ruin, well knowing that a persistence in the invasion of Mexico would end in a war with the United States, which would be fatal to his dynasty. Besides, this would be diverting the unoccupied army of Napoleon away from Europe, where now it is in such dangerous proximity to England. But may not the breaking up of the convention be, after all, mere sham on the part of England and Spain, and their well feigned sympathy with the cause of Mexico, and the diplomatic championship of the inviolability of the inde pendence of free nations, all part of a proramme secretly agreed upon by the conspira tors, in order to blind the people of the United States, as well as the democracy of Europe, to their treacherous designs upon this continent? It will be very difficult for the statesmen of England and Spain to gain any credit for sincerity in the case of Mexico if they will not make common cause with the United States, and declare war against Napoleon if he persists in his attempt to subvert the independence of a free nation, and thus to re-establish in the nineteenth century the principles of conquest and colonization upon which Charles the Fifth, Ferdinand and Philip the Second acted three centuries ago. And, on the other hand, unless there is a conspiracy between the three Powers, which is covered over by the pretended runture of the alliance. Napoleon will attack England now, when she is vulnerable to his blows, and when he has the superiority in iron-clad vessels, which leaves her at his But the probability seems to be that there is

an entente cordiale between the three Powers, and that they have conspired against the independence, not only of Mexico, but of the United States. The success of democracy in America has been the cause of all the revolutionary ideas in Europe for the last three-quarters of a century, and the royal conspirators desire to put it down. Hence it is that they fomented and encouraged the rebellion in the United States; and Napoleon, abandoning all those principles of the French Revolution which brought the Bonaparte family into power, takes the lead in this crusade against free institutions. He commences by attacking Mexico, on our flank; and, if there be any truth in the maxim that when our next neighbor's house has been set on fire we ought to look out for our own, it is high time that Congress should look into this matter and consider whether it is its duty to look tamely on with folded arms, or to be wasting its time and engrossing attention by foolish discussions about the negro, while the Monroe doctrine, which all parties in this country have hitherto maintained, is set at naught, and the work of conquest and spoliation begun under their very eyes,

The purpose of the despots is to break up and divide the whole country between themcolonizing it as they did two or three hundred years ago. England and Spain, having colonies adjoining our territory, and fearing their loss, apparently receded from the convention when they witnessed such amazing developments of our naval and military power; but they secretly urged Napoleon to go ahead. as he is strong in iron-clad gunboats, and has little or nothing to lose on this continent. The Emperor of the French has no sympathy with democratic institutions, because they are the opposite of his own despotism. His sympathic are all with monarchy, because he is a monarch himself, and desires to perpetuate his dynasty. The family of Bonaparte is of more importance to Napoleon III. than the liberties and lives of the people of France; and he concludes that as long as organized democracy exists in America monarchy is not safe in France or anywhere else, and, consequently, his dynasty is not safe. He has played false to the de moerats of Europe in the case of Italy. His purpose is to ruin democracy in America. Hence his desire to give republican institutions a deadly blow in Mexico, to be followed up, It fortune should favor his Machiaveilian enterprise, by an attack upon the republic of the United States, in which he would be aided by England and Spain whenever those two Powers deemed it safe for them to play an open part. Congress, therefore, ought not to lose a moment in denouncing the course of Napoleon in thunder tones which will shake the palace of the Tuileries to its foundation. The honor, the dignity and the very safety of the republic call for the most prompt and energetic action at their hands.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS .- In accordance with the resolution that recently passed Congress, Secretary Stanton issued a proclamation on Saturday announcing that hereafter a premium of two dollars would be paid for each and every accepted recruit. Any person who obtains a recruit is entitled to that sum when he is accepted, under this order. It will no doubt prove an in. contive to the recruiting officer, as well as to others who may wish to labor for the premium by prevailing upon men to enlist. The really important feature of this order of the Secretary of War is the announcement that every person who may hereafter enlist, either in the regular army or the volunteer force, for three years or during the war, shall receive, immediately upon the mustering of his company into service, the first month's pay in advance. Meretofore many men have been deterred from enlist ing by the fear of leaving their families without any support until they had served long enough to receive pay from the government. The payment of the first month in advance is a decider improvement, and calculated to encourage men to enlist. We rejoice to see its adoption, although at the eleventh hour.

ANOTHER EMEUTE AT PANAMA .- By the steamship North Star, which arrived here from Aspinwall yesterday, we have intelligence of some in terest from Panama. Our readers will find the full details of the news in another column. It seems that Mosquera sent about two bundred troops to take possession of Panama, under the pretence of crossing the Isthmus. The Goverpor of Panama perceived his design, and ordered the people to barricade the streets and arm themselves for the defence of the city. Some

quera's forces, the negroes threatened an outbreak, and all was excitement, hubbub and confusion. The United States Consul exerted himself to prevent a fight. The other consuls assumed neutral positions. The Governor and Colonel Santa Coloma, who commanded Mosquera's troops, talked and corresponded. The United States frigate Saranao and the British ship Termugant took care of foreigners and foreign affairs, and Colonel Santa Coloma very kindly avowed pacific intentions towards all outsiders. Finally, after keeping up the farce long enough, the Governor decided to let the Colonel travel to Panama; and what will be done there we shall learn by and by. What curious people these South Americans are, and what a great ado they manage to get up about nothing at all. In comparison with their petty squabbles our civil war seems like a battle of the gods.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

The Safe and Necessary Amount of Issue of Demand Notes

The lessons and experience of history though often of great use as warning and example, are not unfrequently perverted to the purpose of building up false theories and bad arguments. We have an example of this kind in the reference frequently made to the issue of Continental money and French assignats by the opponents of Mr. Chase's financial plans, and in the readiness with which they affirm that the demand notes issued by the United States Treasury are proper to be compared with those two historical disasters. We have maintained on many former occasions that in no country not eminently commercial, nor ent gaged in all the activity of commercial and ndustrial production, would it ever be safe of practicable to resort to paper credit or to aus thorize the issue of any other money than coin. We still adhere to that opinion, and for obvious reasons. In a country of great and extended productions, carrying on extensive commerce with all the world, credit in the shape of bills and notes is not only an essential element in all transactions, but it would be im: possible for trade and commerce to exist with out its use. Also, in exactly such proportion as trade and commerce are extended, the necessity increases of creating a currency founded on credit, which may be in its amount and circulation commensurate with the extended wants and necessities of such a people.

A just consideration of these principles. which are too axiomatic to require formal demonstration, will lead to the conclusion that Mr. Chase's plans for an extension of the national currency are wise and desirable, and will also assist to show why the issue of Continental money and French assignats was unwise and disastrous. So immense is the productive energy of our people, so far stretched and wide extended is our commerce, both for reign and domestic, but especially the latter, that without an extension of the currency, and such a currency as will be good and acceptable in all places, from its uniformity and authority, the wheels of commerce must inevitably be clogged and rendered incapable of motion. If we were a stationary people, only producing the simple necessaries of life, without commerce and manufactures, such as we were at the period when Congress unwisely resorted to the issue of what was called Continental money, the effects would be such as they then were. The amount of commodities and productions being fixed; and never rising in excess beyond the current demand, an increase of the demand, or, which is the same thing, of the circulation, would instantly double or treble the price of all commodities. Then, the supply still remaining the same, and not forever augmenting, as it does among a commercial people, this bad state of things would continue, and the depreciation of the circulating medium, from its great excess over commodities, would be permanent. In other words, there would be a permanent and ruinous depreciaof the currency. Such was the condition of things which obtained at the issue o Continental money and French assignats. But it is the constant tendency of trade and commerce among a commercial and productive people so vastly to augment and increase the quantity of commodities that, unless there is a corresponding increase of circulation, the former become ruinously in excess; there is created what is called a "glut" of goods, and, as a necessary consequence, industry is thrown at a standstill, trade is prostrated and discouraged, commerce languishes, and the preductive energy and power of a great people are depressed and disheartened.

A good and sufficiently abundant currence is the remedy for all this, and such is the pros pect presented by the national currency. It will drive out all the doubtful, various and uncertain bank currency, and become universal as well as uniform throughout the country. It is upon this hypothesis that we arrive at the amount of demand hotes which ought to be issued by the United States Tressury, but beyond which it would not be advisable to go. On the supposition that five hundred millions is the quantity of inferior currency which has hitherto been spread over the country by doubtful banks and other institutions, we conclude that to displace this amount there must be a similar amount issued

of national currency.

The condition of the country, the imperfections of all our local currencies, the vast extent of our trade, commerce and productions, call for and require the extension which the Secretary of the Treasury proposes. If it were not imperatively demanded by the necessities of the country, and its activity and abundance of production, the measure would be unwise and productive of disaster; but, being called for, being absolutely necessary and required in view of our eminent advances as a commercial and productive people, to retard, oppose or prevent it would be unwise and injurious to the interests of the nation.

accident to the train on which the remains of George B. De Bevois were being conveyed to this city, they did set arrive yesterday in time for the funeral. The obse

goios will take place this afternoon, at four o'clock Police Intelligence.

A Naval Officer Changed with Briant.—William C. Ross, Acting Master in the United States Navy, was taken into costedy yesterday on charge of bigamy. The accused, it is alleged, formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Brooks, of No. 40 Henry street, in this city, while his first wife, a native of Portland, Maine, was still alive and undivorced from him. The prisoner was accepted at the instance of Henry B. Smith, the brother of wife No. 1, and, on being brought before Justice Connelly, he was committed for examination. Ross is a native of Maine, about thirty-five years of age, and lives in Brooklyn.

MORE MILE DEALERS IN PROUND. There were several additional arrests yesterday of milkmen who had failed